Supply of drinking water from Mahadayi River to Hubli-Dharwad districts

4090. DR. M. A. M. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has been requesting the Central Government to allow it to divest 7.5 tmcft of water from the Mahadayi river to the Malaprabha Reservior so that the drinking water problem of Hubli-Dharwad districts is resolved; and

(b) if so, Central Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ): (a) and (b) The Government of Karnataka in April, 2002 requested for clearance of proposal from inter-State angle for diversion of 7.56 TMC of water from Mahadayi basin to Malaprabha basin through implementation of Kalsa and Bandurinalla schemes to meet the drinking water needs of Hubli/Dharwad cities. The Ministry of Water Resources gave an 'in principle' clearance to the proposal to meet the drinking water need of Hubli/Dharwad from water availability angle on 30th April, 2002. The Government of Goa in July, 2002 took strong exception to the grant of this clearance by the Ministry and requested for setting up of an Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunal under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 for resolution of the dispute. In view of this, the 'in-principle' clearance granted by the Ministry was placed 'in abeyance' in September, 2002 with a view to resolve the matter by an agreement between the two States, failing which by an award of the Tribunal. The two States have so far not concluded any agreement on the sharing of Mahadayi Water.

Proposal for hydrological information

4091. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for Hydrological Information System as on today;

(b) if so, the details of projects associated to the above system and the States identified to the above project as on today;

(c) if so, the details of grant allotted to beneficiary States, State-wise, as on today;

(d) whether the data and studies on dam safety is a part of the Hydrological Information System; and

(e) if not, what steps are proposed to be taken for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ): (a) A Hydrological Information System (HIS) was established in nine States and six Central agencies under Hydrology Project Phase-I (HP-I) taken up during 1995—2003. Hydrology Project Phase-ll (HP-II) has been taken up as a follow on of HP-I.

(b) HP-I was implemented by nine States and six Central Agencies. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and the Central Agencies are Central Water Commission (CWC), Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), India Meteorological Department (IMD), National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) and Ministry of Water Resources. The project cost (as implemented) for HP-I was Rs. 605.28 crores.

During HP-I, Hydrological Information System (HIS) to provide reliable, comprehensive and timely hydrological and hydro meteorological data was created. Under this system 916 river gauge stations 7912 observation wells and 436 hydro meteorological stations for collecting surface and ground water data were set up/upgraded. A number of Data processing and storage centres equipped with specialized computer facility were established. Sophisticated equipments, computers were provided and new buildings and water quality laboratories established. Institutional strengthening with technical assistance and training was also provided under the project.

HP-II is a follow-on of Hydrology Project Phase-I which has been launched in April, 2006 and is under implementation. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 631.83 crores. The objectives of the project are to extend HIS in the four new State agencies of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Goa and Pondicherry and two new Central agencies of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB); extend and promote the sustained and effective use of Hydrological Information System (HIS) by ihp implementing agencies for water resource planning and management; strengthening the capabilities of implementing agencies in data utilization for water resources planning and management; and providing awareness building and out reach

services about HIS use. Thus the total implementing agencies in HP-II are 13 States/UTs and 8 Central agencies.

(c) The HP-II is a World Bank assisted project which is to be implemented by respective states as per their components and there is no provision of grant to states. The state and agency wise break up of project cost for HP-II is given at enclosed Statement (See below).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Data and studies on Dam Safety is a part of proposed Management Information System on Dam Safety under the on-going plan scheme "Upgradation of facilities and skills in CWC (Central Water Commissioner) regarding Dam Safety and Rehabilitation".

Statement

State and agency-wise break-up of HP-II assisted world Bank Project

(Rs. crores)

Name of the Agency	Base Cost
BBMB	24.23
CGWB	24.90
CGWB	27.96
CWPRS	3.70
CPCB	16.70
IMD	31.64
NIH	48.45
MoWR	43.34
Total Centreal Agencies	220.92
Andhra Pradesh SW	7.00
Andhra Pradesh GW	10.80
Chhattisgarh SW	8.44
Chhattisgarh GW	9.22
Gujarat GW Gujarat	9.44
GW Karnataka SW	10.44
	9.09
Karnataka GW	14.44
Kerala SW	7.56
Kerala GW	10.80
MPSW	8.21
MPGW	12.04
Maharashtra SW	9.81

Name of the Agency	Base Cost
Maharashtra GW	13.03
Orissa SW	10.12
Orissa GW	11.23
TNSW	8.71
TNGW	11.94
Total Existing States	182.32
Goa	18.71
Himachal Pradesh	49.50
Punjab	40.95
Pondicherry	13.16
Total New States	122.35
Total Project Cost	525.59

	Cost Abstracts (Rs. Crore)
Base Line Cost	525.59
Physical Contingencies	34.99
Price Contingencies	71.25
Total Project Cost	631.83

UNESCO Report on water management

4092. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the findings of the UNESCO'S United Nations World Water Development Report' in so far as it relates to India's water management;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Report has highlighted that a large section of the country's population has no access to safe drinking water and to basic sanitation and that corruption in water supply and sanitation sector is rampant;

(c) whether the Report has also highligted excess fluoride content in water and high incidence of diseases arising from poor water supply and sanitation and soil-transmitted worm infections; and

(d) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ): (a) United Nations World Water Development Report brought out